- 120 + 221 me

and if this calculation be not exaggerated, I do not think the fact of one in twenty-seven hundred running away amounts to a great deal towards proving that southern slaves are harshly treated.

But, sir, there is another significant fact to be found in that same census. The State of Massachusetts has opened wide her arms for the reception and proper entertainment, and admission to social and political privileges, of free-colored persons. The State of Virginia thinks that class of population dangerous to her peace as long as slavery exists. Therefore, the State of Virginia, by a series of enactments of the severest character, is endeavoring to drive her free-colored population out of the State. Here is the State of Virginia driving them out, the State of Massachusetts opening her arms for their reception; and yet these free-colored population where the state of the state of Massachusetts opening her arms for their reception; and yet these free-colored population, where colored people will pertinaciously and obstinately insist on remaining in Virginia, where colored people are badly treated, and even go as far, the wretches, as to apply to the Virginia legislature for permission to enslave themselves

the people of the North—they are the exercise of maxistracy over the slave. They are not the indulgence of any cruel propensities. The southern slaveholder is the magistrate of his slaves.

Let me illustrate what I mean by a single example. Let a southern slave on a plantation commit burgiary; let him break open the cabin of another slave and steal his peculiam—steal the little petty treasures that his fellow-leave may have accumulated in his cabin; his master, on a discovering it, will order him to be whipped, and there the whole criminal procedure will have ended. If the same occurrence takes place at the North, between white persons, the man, if convicted, is sentenced to the penitentary for a term of years. If it occurs in philanthropic England, the man—I believe formerly would have been hung—but now he will simply be tora from wife, children, country, home, and friends. He will simply be manacled, and put in the hold of a convict ship. He will be transported at once thousands of miles across the water, and put in chains to cultivate a penal colony of Great Britain in the southern seas. Yet the American slavebolder who has had his glave whipped for breaking into and robbing the neighboring glave's cabin is held up to the gaze of the civilized world as \* monster of guilt; while British philanthropy chuckles in self-complacency at its tender mercies towards the transported convict!

Mr. President, I have dwelt on this subject longer than I intended—not quite so long as my notes would justify me; but I do not feel able to continue to the end of wimit I had

Mr. President, I have dwelt on this subject longer than I intended—not quite so long as my notes would justify me; but I do not feel able to continue to the end of wint I had to say. Before I take my seat, however, I must treepass on the attention of the Senate for a few moments with an explanation of my political position, in order to avoid all misconstruction upon the subject.

When, in the month of January, 1852, I was bonored by an election to a seat on this floor, there existed in this country but two great parties, divided in opinion upon political questions, differing in their views as to the measures best calculated to promote the common interests of the country, but both united in a devotion to those common interests, both scorning, both rejecting with horror, any proposition tending to instil into the minds of the people the faintest suspicion that the powers of this government could be constitutionally wielded for the exclusive benefit of one section of the country to the exclusive detriment of another.

In the presidential contest which followed no man le In the presidential contest which followed no man labored with better will or with more unwearlest assiduity than I did in opposition to the election of the prezent Chief Magiatrate. In doing this, I was but faithful to the political antecedents of my entire life—faithful to the principles of that glorious old whig party, which, in my judgment, was the true conservative party of the country, adhering to the traditions of the fathers, rejecting every innovation on their time-honored precepts, holding up the example of a Washington as the model of a wise administration of public affairs, and, whether victorious or vanquished, ever treading the path of duty with unfaltering courage, led by such men as their Clay and their Webster.

In that contest we were beaten—beaten by a majority

such men as their Clay and their Webster.

In that contest we were beaten—besten by a majority almost unparalleled in the our political spanis. One of the principal causes of that defeat is but too well known. The masses of the people of this constry could not overcome their invincible repugnance to voting for the gallant Scott, so soon as it was known that he was the favorite candidate of the honorable senator from New York. Rightly or wroppfull, justify or unpusity that senator had which it is menaced, kind and brotherly feelings amongst that he was a most dangerous enemy to the harmony of the Union and to the perpetuity of its institutions. The bare suggestion that the election of the whig nomines would be followed by a perilous influence on his part over the councils of the administration sufficed to secure for the democratic nominee an simost undivided southern vote.

Sir, I do not speak my own convictions alone; I speak the convictions of almost every southern leader that I know when I say that a violent opposition on the part of that senster to the election of General Scott would have secured for him many electoral votes which were cast for his democratic rival.

station that slavery was not an outlaw by the law of melpile is wanting.

Scarcely had that bill been gassed when, smildst the turnoil and confusion created by the excited speeds and confusion created by the excited speed and confusion created by the excited speeds and confusion created the currical for company 1, ist artillery, at Fort Clark.

Use of the department of the de

ed from the emancipation of slaves, the ratio of the increase of alarce is greater than that of the whites.

Str. the philitosopher of travellet to whom I have referred would at once come to this continuous, and the confirmation of the superated in whom and a continuous and a c

principle of the constitution as is the present project of dividing the States into unequal classes.

There, sir, this party, miscalled "national," after long, and angry, and violent debate, finally succeeded in adopting into the platform its celebrated twelfth section—a meagre recognition of southern rights, adopted almost exclusively by southern votes—scarcely adopted before it was repudiated by the protest of the northern delegates, followed by a repudiation of a majority of the northern lodges, who, in the stupid insolence of their temporary success, boasted that they did not want the South. They want it now sir.

ments of the severest character, is endeavoring to drive her free-colored population out of the State. Here is the State of Virginia driving them out, the State of Massachusetts opening her arms for their reception; and yet these free-colored people will pertinaciously and obstinately insist on remaining in Virginia, where colored people are badly treated, and even go as far, the wretches, as to apply to the Virginia legislature for permission to enslave themselves over again!

That appears in the statistics of the country; but all that is of no account whatever, because, if I remember aright, in this self-same novel we have the very authentic fact related of a colored woman's jumping across the Ohio river with her child in her arms—that outweighs ten thousand statistical documents or statistical deductions!

It is in this manner, Mr. President, that upon all occasions this subject is treated—no candor, no sincerity, no regard for facts, no hesitation at the cancitation of principles, whatever they may be, to suit the occasion—until the local of the North, misled—kindly in their feelings—having to possible to hate the people of the South for their supposed inh. "at eld to hate the people of the South for their supposed inh." "andity.

There is, however, on." aspect of this subject of the treatment of siaves in the South which is not always regarded, and in relation to which it may, perhaps, be proper to refresh the memory of our northern friends. Even where those cases of whipping and ironing take place, deformity, to have been alm, and the result to say that a speech has been publicly circulated, at the househald ender the honorable senator from New York, said to have been delivered by him to the honorable senator from New York, said to have been delivered by him to the honorable senator from New York, said to have been almost on the condition of public affairs that I did. Some refrained to have been earlied in such horrid colors, in such black deformity, to

There is, however, on aspect of this subject of the treatment of slaves in the South which is not always regarded, and in relation to which it may, Perhaps, be proper to refresh the memory of our northern frends. Even where those cases of whipping and ironing take clace—which are pictured in such bord colors, in such black deformity, to the people of the North—they are the exercise of a point the people of the North—they are the exercise of a point of the people of the North—they are the exercise of a point of the people of the North—they are the exercise of a point of the people of the North—they are the described of any cruel propensities. The southern slaveholder is the same party, in which I find this passage:

s another leader or the same party, in which I find this passage:

"Thope, for the ends of justice, and for the promotion of that peace which is the great desire of every patriot in the land, if the object cannot be otherwise secured, that we shall have a provise appropriately placed on some of our appropriation bills, at the right time, restoring freedom to Kansas and Nebraska; and that there will be found nerve enough on the part of those gentlemen who talk loudly about freedom to stand by their colors. I fear, when the dollars and cents come in conflict with this lip-love of liberty, of which we have heard and read so much, there will be some yielding, because appropriations for some cherished object—some light-house or breakwater of salt secses, or something else—may be likely to be, we shall move the Executive and the Senate to a concurrence with the popular will on this subject; or, if they will not evenur, stop the supplies. There is a constitutional remety; no man can justly say that is revolutionary."

Mr. BUTLER. Whose speech was that?

not expeur, stop has supplies. There is a constitutional ready; no man can justly say that is revolutionary."

Mr. RUTLER. Whose speech was that?

Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. DENN's, of Indiana. Mr. President, if further proof were wanting that I had not misconceived nor misstated the objects and purposes of the northern know-nothings, recent events again at Philadelphia afford the amplest justification for what I said to my people at home. Why, sir, they held a national council, and then they abolished the twelfth section, and the southern delegates retired; then they held a national convention, and nominated a candidate suited to the South, and the northern delegates retired;

In the earlier history of this Congress, during the unprecedented struggle for the organization of the other house, when every democratic vote, North and South, was given in sold column in support of the democratic nominee, not one northern know-nothing could be found ready to support a distinguished gentleman of their own party from the State of Kentusky of unquestioned ability to falish the duties of the office. Finally, on the last vote, which carried to the Speaker's chair a gentleman whose political principles are exceptionally above to the saythern Sixter the

And now, sir, when the struggle is narrowed down to a lipian, attnosign i passed it to him with the gentary when contest between the democratic and republican parties, I should be recreamt to my trust—recreant to every principle of duty and feeling of patriotism—if I allowed my conduct to be influenced by the memory of past party ties, or past party prejudices. On that question, whose paramount importance evershadows all others, the democratic platform is identical with that of the old whig party; and, in declaring my adhesion to the every five principle. I, sir, therefore, declare my purpose to join the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my purpose to join the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. I declare my intention to use the democratic party. York most efforts of my feeble abilities to insure its success. In gi Rightly or wrongfully, justly or unjustly, that senator had succeeded in instilling into the minds of the people of fifteen States of this confederacy the deep-seated conviction that he was a most dangerous enemy to the harmony of the Union and to the perpetuity of its institutions. The bare suggestion that the selection of the whig nominate yould be followed by a perilosu influence on his part over

that exactor to the election of General Scott would have recurred for him many electoral votes which were east for the design of General Scott would have recurred for him many electoral votes which were east for the design of the control of General Scott would have recurred for him many electoral votes which were east for the design of the control o

In the next place, the honorable senator has given me, not a treatise on the law of nations, not a code of international law of States as it now exists, but a history of the law of nations from the earliest times by Mr. Wheaton, and he has given me extracts from a judicial opinion quoted in the course of an argument, explaining the progress and history of the law of nations. Though I had not the time to examine that volume, the honorable senator was impatient; he declined to allow me the time; he pressed me when he saw that I was studying his history and endeavoring to grive at the result. Still, I have had time to refer to the law of nations, or the international law of nations, to speak more accurately, as it is recognised and established by the Supreme Court of the United States of America; and if the Supreme Court of the United States of America, constituted, as it is, with judges consisting as they do, so large a majority of whom are appointed at least

America, constituted, as it is, with judges consisting as they do, so large a majority of whom are appointed at least with the complacency of the slave interest in this country, shall affirm slavery to be an outlaw, then I think I shall not need 'to go to the tribunals of England, France, and Germany for further authority on the present occasion.

Before I show what the Supreme Court of the United States have decided on this subject, I beg to show that what the honorable senator quoted was but a criticism, not on the question whether slavery was an outlaw, but whether the term "piratical outlaws" was accurately applied to slave-traders pursuing the slave trade in violation of the laws of the United States and of Great Britain. I find in one passage of this book—

"It is, therefore, a losseness of language, fatal to all ac-

find in one passage of this book—

"It is, therefore, a looseness of language, fatal to all ac curate reasoning, to call slave traders 'piratical outlaws, and to assert that, for the sake of discovering and punishin, these persons as offenders against the law of nations, a gen eral right of search is to be assumed in time of peace."

The question discussed there was, whether a right The question discussed there was, whether a right of vessels suspected of being slavers on the ground that slaves were piratical outlaws? This was held to be a loose expression. Sir, if I had used the expression that slavery was a piratical outlaw, i should have come within the scope of the authority which the honorable senator has given me; and still I should have been condemned by that authority only for a looseness of expression. Happily for myself on that occasion, I was not loose in my language.

Now, I beg to refer the honorable senator to the case of La Jeune Eugenie, (2d Mason's Report, p. 90.) which oc-

Now, I beg to refer the honorable senator to the case of La Jeune Eugènie, (2d Mason's Report, p. 90.) which occurred in the year 1822; and I assume, until the contrary shall be proved, that the principle which was then established is the law of nations.

La Jeune Eugènie was a vessel sailing under a French flag and papers, which was captured by the American armed schooner Alligator, on the western coast of Africa, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, and brought into the port of Boston, where she was libelled as an American vessel. The questions which arose in the case were—first, whether she was an American vessel; seed on, whether she was engaged in the slave trade, the court was bound to restore the property to be france without further inquiry. In the course of the judgment, the right of visitation, search, and seizure is discussed and asserted; but the great point of the case was that which arose under the third question, whether the African slave trade was contrary to the law of nations? It was held to be so, on the ground that it carried with it "abrach of all the moral duties, of all the maxins of justice, inercy, and humanity, and of the admitted rights which Christian nations now hold sacred in their intercourse with each other." On this point the judgment, proceeds Christian nations now hold sacred in their intercourse with each other." On this point the judgment proceeds Mr. SEWARD here read and commented on the judg-

Mr. SEWARD here read and commented on the judgment, and proceeded to say:

Sir, I have shown that Judge Story, alike an ornament and an expounder of the laws of nations, as well as of the public law of the United States, in this case pronounced this decision. No case to the contrary has been found, or will be found, wherein this opinion is declared to be otherwise than in harmony with the law of nations. I need not say that, even if our own courts had failed to recognise this principle, it would stand on the general consent now established by treaty among all nations in Christendom. There may be individual exceptions; but the general fact is, that the nations of Christendom have, long since the time of Justinian, and chiefly within the last one bundred years, come into conventions by which they pronounced time of Justinian, and chiefly within the last one hundred years, come into conventions by which they pronounced slavery unlawful by their municipal laws, and agreed to condemn it; and many of the States of Europe agree to pronounce it piracy, punishable as an offence under the law of nations, while we ourselves have concurred in pronouncing it piracy, but have reserved to ourselves the right of Jurisdiction in punishing the offunders among our own people. This is all that it seems to be necessary for me to

State of Kantusky of unquestioned ability to full the duties of the office. Finally, on the last vote, which earded to the Speaker's chair a gentleman whose political principles are particularly obnoxious to the southern States, the northern and southern wings of this new party were as sharply divided and as hostile to each other as were ever two antagonistic parties in the history of the republic.

Mr. President, with what justice, with what propriety, can a party thus divided on sectional principles claim for itself the title of "national". The continuance of its organization can do no good. It is powerless for aught but mischief, it may succeed now in subserving the purposes or promoting the interests of that party whose acknowledged leaders on this floor are the bosocyable senator from New York and the two honorable senators form Many and the two honorable senators form Many and the two honorable senators from Many and the democratic and republican parties, I should be recreant to my trust—recreant to svery principle of duty and feeling of patriotism—if I allowed my conduct to be influenced by the memory of past party ties, or past organ. He replies by giving me the decision of a circuit judge in 1842, three years earlier and he reads from a book compiled by the son of that judge; and if he read a few lines turther he would see that the author admits that his father's opinion was not sustained by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that it was not good law, but he hopes it will be so some day.
it is. This book is not a law book. It is "The Life
Letters of Joseph Story, by his son." In it the au

says:

"This opinion was altogether in advance of the morals of
the time. Broad and just as are the foundations on which it
is built, it was nevertheless in contravention of the doctrine
held by Sir William Scott in the case of the Louis, [2 Dodson's R. 210,] decided in the year 1817, and by Justices Bailey and Best, in the case of Madrano es. Willis, [3 Barn. and
Ald. R., 353.] in the year 1820."

"The doctrine asserted in La Jeune Eugènle—

Ls it necessary for me to pursue this subject further, and to answer the entire tirade which the gentieman has given and read in relation to the horrors of slavery? for that seems to be his true object in getting up. He surely did not expect to deceive himself, or the Senate, by the declaration made in his opening, that he was going to refute me by quoting decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and then citing the decisions of one judge given prior to the decision which I had cited, and confressed by the author who narrates it to have been overruled by the subsequent decision. It is idle to pursue this subject further. The principles as an old-line whig complete the democracy is now the democracy for the reason that the democracy is now the only parties which the democracy is now the only parties which the democracy is now the contribute the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the democracy for the reason that the democracy is now the democracy for the reason that the democracy is now the constitution as the supreme as an old-line whig complete the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which can be democracy in one that the democracy is now the only parties which allowed it now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed it now the original which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the democracy in the democracy is now the only parties which allowed in the democracy is now the d

not admit his responsibility, and skulks behind petticoats, on the plea of non-combatancy, for protection.

Siz, I see that be is pleased by this attention. I know that there are those of his class who, like the pettifogger, Mark Meddie, in the play of London Assurance, are ambitious of a kicking. He sought it, while his imagination sported over suits, costs, and damages. Before the senator's mental vision, public trusts, honors, and offices arise as the rewards for his self-abasement and humiliation. Sir, there are some who are willing to riot in infamy, who are willing to trooke contempt and obloque, who are willing to submit to any debasement or degradation here for the poor triumph of promotion at home. He is one of that class; but I will teach him before we have been long associated on this floor, although I have twice declined his acquaintance, when sought by him, that he cannot assail me with impunity.

impunity.

I have nothing more to say to that senator; and I beg

pardon of the Scnate for having consumed so much time on one who soils the carpet upon which he treads.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, my answer was made before the speech was made, except in regard to one fact of which the senator has spoken. He says that I have sought his acquaintance, which he has repelled. I desire to state the whole facts in regard to that matter, and then, I think, we shall stand in a position satisfactory to both of uncorrect.

whole facts in regard to that matter, and then, I think, we shall stand in a position satisfactory to both of us—certainly it will be satisfactory to me.

On one occasion, some years ago, there was a citizen of Alabama in this city prosecuting a claim before Congress to some considerable amount. He had retained to prosecute that claim an attorney residing in this District, and that attorney asked me, as I was a friend of his, to assist him somewhat, as I had the entrée on the floor, and I told him that I would do so. The senator from Alabama who has just taken his seat was then a member of the Committee of Claims, and this bill was referred to that committee. A citizen of Alabama was the claimant. I applied to the other senator from Alabama, [Mr. Firzparnick.] whom I had known, he having been upon the floor of the Senate with me, and I told him that I desired to see his colleague upon a matter of business, and I asked him if he would do mak known, he having been upon the floor of the Senate with me, and I told him that I desired to see his colleague upon a matter of business, and I asked him if he would do me the honor to introduce me to him. He said that he would go and see him. He came back, and told me that he declined. That is the only occasion when I ever sought any acquaintance with him, or any introduction to him, of any sort or kind, and then it was of a professional character, for a citizen of Alabama, on business before him as a member of the Senate, on which he declined to see me. Other than that I have never sought his acquaintance. I do not think I ever shall seek it, unless it should be in my power to do him some favor, which it is not very likely ever will be the case; but that is the only occasion on which I ever sought any introduction. The senator from Alabama who sits near me [Mr. Fitzpathick] can bear witness to the truth of what I say in this respect.

Sir, it is not for me to boast and say that I do not seek the society of anybody. I seek the society of every gentleman who is willing to associate with me, and I so demean myself that nobody who is a gentleman declines it, unless under some misapprehension. But, sir, I do not think that the creative energy of Almighty power has ever been developed yet in making any man that I will look up to, or seek any elevation by associating with him; but I do not know what may be done in the future progress of creative power. I have no more to say in regard to anything that the senator has remarked.

Mr. CLAY. I am not going to bring private affairs before the Senate for decision; neither would I weigh my character for truth in the scales with that of the senator from New Hampshire. The man who will eat his own words in order to gratify his personal and political enmity, who will assume one proposition to-day and deny it to-morrow, with a view of traducing a political opponent; and who has done that publicly, as I have exposed in that senator's assaults here on the President of the Uni upon a matter of business, and I asked him if he would do

med than he will have in eating his.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I desire to say to the Senate that I shall feel it to be my duty on next Thursday, after the senator from Michigan shall have concluded, to sak for a vote on this bill. I give this notice is order that those who wish to speak will be prepared to take the floor prior to

that time.

Now, before I take my seat I have a word to say in good Now, before I take my seat I have a word to say in good nature to the senator from Now Hampshire. He has thanked the senator from Louisiana over and over again for the declaration that the whigs and democrate stand on the pattern in regard to the Nebraska bill and the question of sinyery. He seems to be highly gratified that he has procured an admission from one senator that such is the case. Sir, if he chose he could call me as a witness to the same shot, for I have proven it before. I have already on former occasions adverted to the fact that both the whig and democratic parties in 1852 had the same platform on this question. The senator from New Hampshire comes forward now and congratulates the country on the fact that he has now and congratulates the country on the fact that he has an admission that any whig must go for the Nebraska bill

oned in the republican movement, hie tells the senator from Vermont [Mr. Collams] that he, too, ceased to be a wing, and betrayed his party, and abandoned its principles, when he went lato the republican movement, and that if he had remained a true whigh he must have gone with the senator from Louisiana, and joined the democratic party. He tells every old-line Henry-Clay whigh that if he wishes to be consistent he must support the democratic ticket lie tells every Webster whigh that if he wishes to be consistent he must support the democratic ticket lie tells every Webster whigh that if he wishes to be consistent he must support the democratic party on the Nebraska platform. If the senator from New Hampsbire is prepared to thank the sen ciples and its creed, when he opposed the Nebraska blil and He tells every old-line Henry-Clay wing that if he wishes to be consistent by must support the democratic ticket. He tells every Webster whig that if he wishes to be consistent he must support the democratic party on the Nebraska platform. If the secator from New Hampshire is prepared to thank the senator from Louisiana for that admission, I am prepared to thank the secator from New Hampshire for recognising its truth.

Sir, in 1852 whigs and democrats stood on the same

great principle of State equality and sell-government in the Territories, subject to the constitution. The Nebraska bill resulted from the principles affirmed in the campaomiae measures of 1850, and reaffirmed in the platform of the whigs and democrats. Hence, a whig, in order to be consistent with the pastform of 1852, must set with the democrate with the pastform of 1852, must set with the democratic party now in support of the same principle; and all men who go over to the black republican movement are de-erters from their principles in 1852, whether they were ben democrats or whigs.

I am glad that we have come to an agreement on both

I am glad that we have come to an agreement on both sides of the chamber on this point. There are some men claiming to be democrats, acting with the senator from New Hampsbire, who will not deem it to be so palatable. There are some men, claiming to be true whigs, acting with him, who will not deem it so palatable; nevertheless, it is true, and therefore whigs and democrats should unite in the assertion of that great truth.

Sir, I did congratulate the secator from Louisians on his speech to-day because I saw that he had proved true to his principles, without reference to the name of the party with

principles, without reference to the name of the party with which he acted. His principles as an old-line whig com

Texas, is Colonel Mansfield, inspector-general United States army. He is on a tour of inspection through Texas. Also, Major Holmes, 8th infantry, en route for Fort Bliss, with 40

Whether the Mall is or is not partially occupied by private dwelling-houses, stores, and lots, and by lumber, wood, and coal yards, and other objects, and intersected by streets and avenues; whether such occupation and intersection by highways be temporary or permanent, and upon what authority it rests.

whether the portion of this ground selected by the President under the law of the last session as a site for the public building directed by that law as a depository for military trophies, newly-invented and model arms for the military service, and arms for the volunteers and milita of this District, has or has not been permanently separated from the other sections of this ground by public highways, and how much ground would be occupied for this site, and whether there is or is not any other piece of public pround that could be used for this purpose without inconvenience or disadvantage to other public objects.

M. BDANEY. rests.
Whether the portion of this ground selected by the Presi

Mr. BROWN did not want to arrest inquiry, but thought the effect of adopting the resolution would be to delay ac-tion on the subject until a reply was received from the President.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to. MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SLIDELL presented a joint resolution of the legisla-Mr. SLIDELL presented a joint resolution of the legisla-ture of Louisiana rescinding a resolution previously passed by that body in favor of the removal of the custom-house from Franklin to Pattersonville, in that State; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. JONES, of lowa, presented the petition of citizens of lowa, praying the passage of an act to confirm the selec-tions of swamp and overflowed lands made under the act of September, 1850; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

on Public Lands.

Mr. CLAYTON presented two memorials, signed by citi-

arr. Chair on presented two memoriars, signed by citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying that the provisions of the act of 1852 to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam may be made applicable, so far as requisite, to all ferry-boats on our rivers; which were ordered to lie on the table.

RESOLUTION SCRMITTED. Mr. WADE submitted the following resolution; which

lies over one day, under the rule : lies over one day, under the rule:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if consistent with the public interest, copies of all papers now in the Department of War or of the Interior, not heretofore communicated, touching the difficulties between the Creek and Seminole Indians, concerning or relating to, or arising out of, conflicting claims to negroes, and of all papers touching the immigration or carrying said negroes from the Indian territory west of the Mississippi.

BESOLUTION ADOPTED.

On motion by Mr. DURKEE, a resolution was adopted On motion by Mr. DURKER, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what amount, in acres, of scrip has been issued under the act entitled "An act making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants," approved August 31, 1852; and also to furnish a statement of the claims disallowed, and the reasons therefor, giving the amount of land covered by each claim, and also an estimate of the amount which would be required to satisfy the claims under said act, should be rower of revision and recovering. der said act, should the power of revision and re-examina-tion given by it be repealed. BEPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred a communication from the President of the United States in relation to the transmission of the mails and munitions of war over the Illinois Central railroad, submitted a written report, and asked to be discharged from the forther consideration of the sub-ject; which was agreed to. PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

On motion by Mr. YULEE, the bill to provide for the sale, by pre-emption, of certain portions of the public lands to the States in which the lie, was taken up and made the special order for Thursday, the 15th instant.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. PRATT announced that the senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayans,] being detained from his seat by indisposi-tion, would be unable to conclude his remarks to-day on the naval-board question; and on his motion the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-mor-

w. On motion by Mr. STUART, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills making appropriations for works of internal improvements. The first bill was the bill in reallon to the improvement of the Savannah river; but, as a amou to the improvement of the Savannah river; but, as a bill on that subject had just passed the House, and had been referred to the Committee on Commerce, that bill was passed over for the present. Several bills in reference to harbors in Wisconsin were also passed over at the request of Mr. DODGE.

The bill making an appropriation for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Ontonagon river, on Lake Su-perior, in the State of Michigan, was then considered and

gan.

Mr. ADAMS desired that the sense of the Senate should

within a few years past; and there was a very dangerous coast, where storms might arize suddenly, and a harbor of coast, where storms might arise suddenly, and a harbor of refuge was indispensally necessary. He had been over that coast three times, and was personally acquainted with the importance of the proposed improvement.

Mr. B&LL, of Tennessee, wanted to know whether there had been the usual examinations and surveys by the government; for if not, he could not vote for the bill.

Mr. STUART rejlied that a survey had been made by the authority of the government. The citizens of the

Mr. STUART replied that a survey had been made the authority of the government. The citizens of place had contributed twenty-five thousand dollars this work, and it was proposed to give twenty-five th sand more, with the provision that no portion of amount is to be expended unless the whole work can completed for that guta. There were eleven of these bills or the State of Michigan, relating to the improvement of earbors on Lake Eric, Lake Horon, Lake Michigan, and harbors on Lake Sriv, Lake Horon, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior; but the whole of these bills amounted in the aggregate to less than the single appropriation for re-moving the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Each bill made a small appropriation of from twen-ty-five to fifty thousand dollars; and it was provided in each case that the work should be completed for the amount appropriated. The estimates of the departments, which in many of these cases and amounted to one other which in many of these cases had amounted to one or two hundred thousand dollars, had been cut down, leaving

hundred thousand dollars, had been cut down, leaving the balance to be made up by private contributions.

Mr. HUNTER opposed the bill, on the ground that the department were better judges of the amount necessary for these works than the Committee on Commerce could be; and the senator from Michigan proposed to abandon their estimates. He cited cases where appropriations had been given year after year for these objects until a very large amount had been expended.

Mr. STUART replied that, inasmuch as the senator from Virginia was opposed to these bills in tota, human ingenuity could not devise a bill for this object for which that senator would vote; but he did not object to the fact that

senator would vote; but he did not object to the fact that he voted in accordance with his opinions; he only objected to the mode of attack which he reported to. When the estimates of the department were adhered to, that senator argued that there was no end to the expense; and now, when it is provided that the sum appropriated shall complete the work, the objection is made that you do not appropriate was no end, to the expense; and now,

bor improvements was one of the cardinal principles of the

emocratic faith.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, wanted the bills all re Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, wanted the bills all re-committed, and he hoped they would never be heard of again. Either let us have a general system, said he, or give us nothing on the subject; for if these separate bills were brought in, the President could approve those which were for the benefit of good democratic States, and veto all the rest. Without meaning to be disrespectful, he would say that he could see no sense in such an arrangement. Laughter.]
After some further remarks by Messrs. MALLORY, AD.

AMS, and BIGGS, without taking the question, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12, in.

RESOLUTIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. DEAN, of Connecticut, presented joint resolutions of the legislature of that State in reference to Kansas affairs, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, presented joint resolutions of the legislature of that State on the same subject; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. BENSON, of Maine, presented joint resolutions of the legislature of that State against the renewal of the Woodworth patent; which were referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

CONSCLAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the consular and dip-lomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1857, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, was taken up, read a third time, and passed. STEAMBOAT-REQULATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill fur-ther to amend the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled is whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes; when, On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was post oned until Thursday next, PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS

Mr. McMULLIN, of Virginia, called the attention of the House to some remarks submitted by Mr. Perry, of Maine, in his speech a few days since, which he thought would bear the construction of a personal attack upon himself. He inquired of the gentleman if he intended any such

thing.
Mr. PERRY disclaimed any such intention, and did not think that his remarks were susceptible of any

think that his remarks were susceptible of any such construction.

Mr. McMULLIN expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. WATKINS, of Tennessee, made a personal explanation of an hour in length, replying to some remarks of his colleague, [Mr. Saven,] made in a discussion with another of his colleagues [Mr. Sariu] some time since, and an article in the Knoxville Register, and defined his political position before his constituents in Tennessee.

Mr. SNEED beings realized.

Mr. SNEED briefly replied. GRANTS OF LAND TO RAILROADS.

GRANTS OF LAND TO RAILROADS.

Mr. BENNETT, of New York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported House bill making a grant of land to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. B. explained the bill, and asked the House to proceed to its consideration in order to dispose of it, as the committee had several bills of a like character before them, and they were anxious to see what disposition was made of this before they took action upon them.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, desired to amend the bill by adding a new section granting the rights, privilege, and liabilities conferred upon the State of Iowa to the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Territory of Kansas, for the purpose of siding in the construction of a railroad from Vicksburg to Shrevesport, in Louisiana, thence to Fulton, Arkansas, and Springfield, in Missouri, and thence to Lecompton, in Kansas.

and thence to Futton, Arkansas, and Springfield, in Missouri, and thence to Lecompton, in Kansas.

Mr. BENNETT, of New York, insisted that he had not yielded the floor, and demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 45, nays

95.
The main question was then ordered to be put—yea 81, nays 53.

The question was taken on the substitute reported by the committee, and it was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was then read a third time; and

he question being on its passage,
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, inquired if the morning hou

had not expired.

The SPEAKER replied that it had.

Mr. JONES moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 23, nays 96.

And then, at half-past 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

COURT OF CLAIMS. Tuesday, May 6,-Shattuck Hartwell, esq., of Cincin-

nati, was appointed a commissioner to take testimony t be used in this court. Charles W. Blincoe, esq., of Alexandria, was admitted

practice as an attorney of this court.

The argument in the case of Jacob Bigelow, administrator of Cazaau, e. The United States, (adjourned over from yesterday,) was resumed in behalf of government by the Solicitor, who was followed, in favor of the claimano.

by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who concluded his remarks, and the case was submitted for the decision of the court The court adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

FELONIOUS .- " We shall govern the country yet as the tree

democratic party."—Senator Wilson.

After all the falsehoods circulated within eight months by the black republicans, we are not surprised that they The Senats then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the construction of a har-bor at Marquette, on Lake Superior, in the State of Michicolleagues will keep a strict watch on him.

THE DEFEAT OF COLONEL SCHLESSINGER -- A private Colonel Schlessinger's command, in a letter to the Pics yane, gives the following account of the defeat at Sant

"Colonel Schlessinger was in command, and a greater coward never drew a sword. We numbered two hundred and eighty-four men, all toid; sixty mounted riflemen, the halance infantry. We arrived at Santa Rosa about o'clock, a. m., on the 20th, and camped, expecting to tak up our inte of March about 4 o'clock, p. m.; but the essent did not allow it, for they attacked us about half-past o'clock, having completely surrounded us and taken us by surprise. They were about eight hundred strong, and had three pieces of artillery. The fight lested only about firminutes. We were on top of a round hill, on which they were one ranche and some out-houses. Their troops were well drilled, and fought like men. We had fire compaines—three American, one German, and one French—and "Colonel Schlessinger was in command, and a greate nies-three American, one German, and one French-i am sorry to say that the French and Germans left wi rain sorry to any hast the French and Germans jet wout exchanging a shot. The Colonel never gave a comand, and he headed the retreat, the French following, a tha Germans next; but the little hand of Americana, what few Irish there were, fought bravely. But we had

what few Irish there were, fought bravely. But we had begive way to superior numbers and make good our retreation much credit cannot be bestowed on Major McNeal and Captains Thorpe, Rudley, and Creighton. Our less is killed, wounded, and missing was between eighty an index pinen, with all our males, horses, ammunition, and everything belonging to us.

"We took to the mountains, and were seven days making Virgin Bay, having only two meals in six days, which resisted of beef without salt. We found some nuts, otherwise a great many would have been left on the road There is no game in the country. We saw a few to There is no game in the country. We saw a few seys, and were able to shoot three. There are so m thorns and briars that some of the men had no pantale shoes, shirt, vest, or hat, on coming in; and their legs arms were all sorely sunburnt, so that not one-balf we for duty."

SALARIER OF CANADIAN OFFICIALS.—The governor of \$31,000, his bouse rent and servant hire. The ten m ters get each \$6,000, \$6 a day during the session of Par ment, and "immense patronage." The engineer of the Grand Trunk railway has a salary of \$13,000. Sir Cus-Roney, agent for that work, gets the same. Chief Justice Robinson has \$6,666 per annum, \$500 for travelling penses, and a pension of \$4,444 whenever he shall see to resign. The Register of Hamilton, Dundas, and We forth (he is minister also) gets \$6,500. The Register Toronto and York gets \$12,000. The governor has a retary to whom the Canadians pay \$3,000 annually

ore profitable enterprises than operas in this count Md'lle. Parodi's fourteen concerts in New Orleans are so to have notted nineteen thousand dollars! And in Phili delphia, if the journals of that city may be credited, she no less accoessful. Part of this great success is doubte owing to her ministering to the popular taste by singil the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner

KENTUCKIANS FOR KANSAS - About one hundred far and its vicinity about the first of June next. A large pany, it is said, composed principally of citizens of ville, have laid off a town in Kansas called Prairie Cit.